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State Parties In Malaysia Draft Pact to End Violence

By Michele Cooper
Agence France-Press
KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said here Monday that the state of Sabah's three major political parties had agreed on a formula to end the unrest that has claimed five lives over the past two weeks.
The agreement would ensure political and economic stability, he said at a press conference at the end of a one-day visit during which he met with Joseph Pairin Kitingan, the east Malaysian state's chief minister and head of the governing party in Sabah, the Parti Bersatu Sabah.
The formula will probably result in some form of power sharing between Mr. Kitingan's party, which is largely backed by Sabah's ethnic Chinese and indigenous Christian Kadazans, and the two other parties, analysts said.
Mr. Mahathir also met separately with Tun Mustapha Harun, the president of the United Sabah National Organization, and Mohamad Noor Mansoor, the president of Berjaya, or Sabah People's Union.
The two Moslem-based parties have demanded federal intervention in Sabah, claiming that Mr. Kitingan's party, which is predominantly Christian, was discriminating against Moslems, an allegation the chief minister has denied. Mr. Kitingan's party won bitterly contested elections last April, making



Mahathir bin Mohamad

Sabah the only state in the federation not under Moslem rule.
Mr. Mahathir did not give details of the agreement but said that while the formula might not satisfy everyone, "Everyone is expected to make some sacrifice, some contribution towards making it a success." He said that the formation of a coalition was "one possible approach."
The agreement would be conditional upon all lawsuits pertaining to the political rivalry being ended. Among the pending suits is one filed by Mr. Mustapha last May seeking a declaration that he is Sabah's legitimate chief minister because he was sworn into office before Mr. Kitingan. The high court has said it will rule on the suit April 15.
Mr. Mahathir again rejected declaring a state of emergency, which has been sought by Moslem leaders after a spate of bombings, arson attacks and rioting over the past two weeks.
Mr. Kitingan, 45, a Catholic lawyer, sat beside Mr. Mahathir during the press conference.

India Rejects Carbide Offer Of \$350 Million as Inadequate

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — India rejected Monday a tentative agreement by Union Carbide Corp. to pay \$350 million to victims of the 1984 gas leak in Bhopal and indicated that it would challenge the settlement in federal court in New York.
The government said in a statement that the lawyers for the victims who negotiated the tentative settlement with Carbide had no right to reach such an agreement.
"There cannot be any settlement" without the government's agreement, the statement said.
It called the amount of the settlement inadequate and "totally unacceptable."
New reports here have said the government has sought a settlement in the range of \$1 billion as the minimum necessary to help the families of the 2,000 persons who died and about 200,000 others hurt in the gas leak at the Carbide plant on Dec. 2, 1984.
A New York Times report about the settlement was widely publicized in Indian newspapers Monday, and Indian officials indicated that pressures had mounted on the government to say something.
Several members of parliament belonging to parties opposing Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Monday that Mr. Gandhi and his aides had gone back on a promise not to settle for a small amount.
Government spokesmen in parliament said they could not respond to the charges.
A senior Indian official said that the reported settlement between Carbide and the private lawyers took the nation by surprise.
In its statement, the government repeated its claim that it alone had the right to represent the Bhopal victims. Starting last fall, the government opened up tents throughout the gas leak area and signed up tens of thousands of persons for the purpose of making legal claims.
In addition, the parliament passed a law last year giving India the sole right to represent the victims. The government also enlisted a U.S. law firm, Robins, Zelle, Larson & Kaplan of Minneapolis, to represent it in the U.S. courts.
U.S. lawyers who had come to Bhopal after the accident have maintained that India has no right to bar them from representing clients in a U.S. court of law.
Federal Judge John F. Keenan ruled that a team of lawyers and law firms, including the Minneapolis firm, would represent the victims. But he has urged the parties to try to negotiate a settlement.
In its statement, India said that Union Carbide was "taking every possible step to ensure that the case is settled for a very low amount."
The statement said that the government's position "has been that it will only settle for an amount that will fully and fairly compensate all the victims. Needless to say, any settlement which is at variance with this will not be acceptable."
Indian officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the Indian government was torn by conflicting demands in the Bhopal case.
There is great pressure on New Delhi to settle the case early and avoid a court procedure that could consume years.
But an associate of Mr. Gandhi's said the prime minister was sensitive to opposition charges that his government might be overly willing to settle to encourage investment by multinational companies in India.
Some U.S. diplomats are known to be worried that the court case could spill over and damage Indian-American relations, though the United States is not a party to the suit.
Some Indian officials have acknowledged that the government has had difficulty in making a comprehensive inventory of the suffering caused by the gas leak and that as a result there was a period in which aid was being distributed to people who may not have deserved it.
At one point last year, for example, most of the residents of Bhopal were receiving food rations, which were originally intended only for the gas leak victims.
There were also reports in Bhopal last year that some victims were bribing doctors to draw up medical certificates attesting to their illness from the gas leak, apparently so they could be compensated.
Doctors in Bhopal said that although 200,000 people were injured by the gas leak, only about 10,000 were still severely afflicted by breathing problems.
In the tentative settlement announced Sunday by a Carbide spokesman, the \$350-million compensation fund would be paid out over several years. It would accrue with interest to \$500 million to \$600 million, according to Carbide.
The settlement requires Judge Keenan's approval. He has not yet commented on it.


Reagan Is Adherent on Soviet 'Evil'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan says the Soviet Union is the "greatest threat to peace" and does not regret calling it an "evil empire."
Mr. Reagan made the remarks during an interview to be shown in advance of the Academy Awards program Monday night. "I have tactfully tried to quiet down, now, because we are trying to arrive at some agreements" with the Russians, Mr. Reagan said. "I do not regret, at all, saying those things, because I came here believing that it was necessary after the efforts that this country has made back through the years to try and establish a détente."
Asked if he still thought the Russians are "the greatest threat to peace," Mr. Reagan said, "Yes," adding, "until, by deed, not alone word, they prove that they are willing to get along in the world with countries that have other systems and other forms of government."

U.K. Sends Warrant for IRA Suspect

LONDON (UPI) — Britain sent new warrants to Ireland on Monday for the extradition of Evelyn Glenholmes, who is accused of three IRA killings in London. Britain blamed a technicality for a Dublin court's decision to free her.
Police in Dublin refused comment on whether they had resumed the search for Miss Glenholmes, whose whereabouts are now unknown. They confirmed they had received the revised warrant.
Ireland has blamed Britain for the flawed extradition warrants that enabled Miss Glenholmes, a suspected Irish Republican Army member, to be wanted in Britain for murder, attempted murder and bombing, to be released from prison Saturday. She has denied the charges.

Ex-Haitian Minister Urges Reforms

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — Gérard Gourgue, the human rights activist who resigned in protest last week as justice minister of the interim Haitian government, has described his country as "an angry nation" crying out for social and economic justice.
Mr. Gourgue, 60, a lawyer and high school principal, said Sunday that the anger seen in sporadic street protests since the overthrow of Jean-Claude Duvalier six weeks ago was unlikely to subside until the country's new leaders began making fundamental changes.
In a move that foreign diplomats said undercut the credibility and stability of the interim government, Mr. Gourgue resigned Thursday, saying he felt his reputation was being damaged by his continued membership in a government that had failed to prosecute former members of the Tonton Macoutes.

Gérard Gourgue

Chun Ally Rejects Opposition Demand

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — A day after the largest anti-government demonstration in years, the chairman of the South Korean ruling party again rejected an opposition demand Monday that the constitution be revised to allow direct elections before 1988.
Representative Roh Tae Woo of the Democratic Justice Party said in parliament that the nation's constitution can be changed only after the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. President Chun Doo Hwan has promised to step down that year, but opposition spokesmen have demanded a constitutional revision allowing elections by next year.
On Sunday, an estimated 20,000 people gathered in the port city of Pusan to hear Kim Young Sam, an opposition leader, warn Mr. Chun that he might face the same fate as the deposed Philippine leader, Ferdinand E. Marcos, if he does not fulfill the people's wishes. Sunday's demonstration was the first of three provincial rallies planned by opposition groups to collect 10 million signatures to back the demand for elections. (UPI, LAT)

Pretoria Rejects Child-Killing Charge


JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — A group of women from 10 anti-apartheid groups said Monday that South African police had killed 20 children last year and that some were tortured and whipped while being held without charge.
The women presented the allegations at a meeting in Cape Town with the law and order minister, Louis le Grange, who rejected them. "This is yet another example of how untested, unsubstantiated and one-sided allegations are made public in an obvious bid to discredit the police," he said.
The women representing the Child Welfare Society, the Union of Jewish Women, the Catholic Women's League and seven other anti-apartheid groups, said official figures showed that 201 children under 18 were killed by police in racial rioting during 1985. They said several hundred children were among the more than 7,000 people detained without charge during a state of emergency from July 21 to March 7.

For the Record

Wine adulterated with methyl alcohol has killed a sixth person, a man from the town of Calozziocorte in the province of Bergamo north of Milan, police sources in Lecco, Italy, said Monday. The wine had been bottled by a company in the Asti region of northern Italy. (Reuters)
Finland will buy weapons worth 2.2 billion marks (\$430 million) from the Soviet Union in the period 1986-1990, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Monday in Helsinki. (Reuters)
Fifty gunmen raided Pakistan's biggest prison, at Sukkur, on Sunday and freed 35 inmates in an assault that left two persons dead. Three escapees were captured and police were searching Monday for the gunmen and the other 32 fugitives. (UPI)
SmithKline Beckman Corp. of Philadelphia offered a \$700,000 reward Monday for information leading to the arrest and conviction of whomever tampered with three of its over-the-counter drugs — Contac, Teldin and Dietae — or with Johnson & Johnson's drug Tylenol. (UPI)

Correction

An article Monday erroneously identified a showing of Karl Lagerfeld fashions that was staged on Saturday. The Lagerfeld collection for Chanel was held on Monday. Saturday's showing was his own collection.

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Thatcher Denies Dealing in Stock

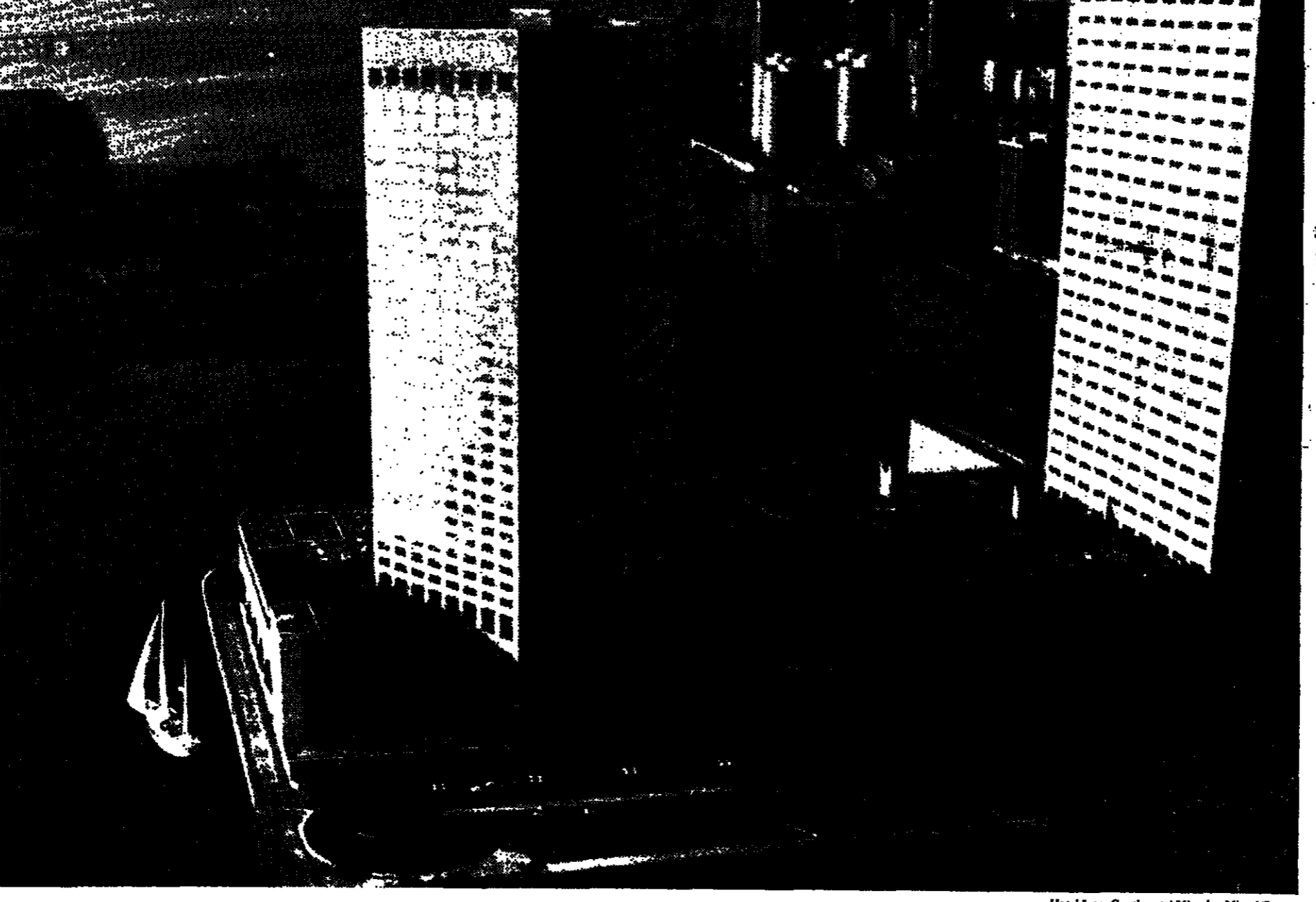
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher denied Monday an allegation that she had broken British parliamentary convention by dealing in stock while in office.
In a statement issued from her Downing Street office, she denied a report in the Mail on Sunday newspaper that she had made a £2,300 (\$3,400) profit on a deal involving shares of Australia's biggest company, Broken Hill Proprietary. She said she had acquired a small holding in the company in 1971 when she was opposition leader. "All the shares are still held on my behalf," Mrs. Thatcher said.
She said investment managers had powers to buy and sell without consulting her. Political commentators said her statement left unanswered the question of why Mrs. Thatcher, prime minister since 1979, waited until last year before transferring her investments to independent managers.

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LD BRIEFS

Important on Soviet
 President Ronald Reagan said today he does not regret his remarks during an interview with the new program Monday night. Mr. Reagan said, "I do not regret I came here believing that the country has made back through the Russians are 'the greatest obstacle' to get along in the world with other forms of government."

Warrant for IRA
 Britain sent out warrants for Ireland's Michael Gorman, who is accused of an alleged assassination of a leader of the Provisional IRA, and the warrants remain for the IRA leader, a suspected IRA operative in the United States who was arrested in London last week after an attempt to murder a British diplomat last Monday. She has denied the charge.

Minister Urges Refon
 E. Hunt, the British minister for the environment, urged on Monday that the government should not take any action to reduce the amount of acid rain falling in the North Atlantic. He said that the government should not take any action to reduce the amount of acid rain falling in the North Atlantic.

jects Opposition De
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Pierre Juquin, a reformer... dropped from the Central... year's 25th congress... week that the party was... to extinction and called for...

On Saturday, 150 Communist... intellectuals published an... the newspaper Le Monde... electoral decline from the... it held in the 1960s and... when one voter in four...

Their appeal accused the... ship of "leading the party... downfall."

The slump in the... vote is widely blamed on... ty's leader, Georges Marchais... has led the party for 15...

Celebration for the BRB

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When I am in Oregon, the one... recurring theme I hear about tax... reform is that everyone — individuals... and businesses — must pay their... fair share of taxes if tax reform... is to be believable," he said.

But rejection of the disputed... provision, he added, would mean that... "several thousand people who are... millionaires will pay no tax."

Mr. Packwood noted estimates... that 56 percent of tax-free bonds... are owned by 0.5 percent of the... nation's wealthiest families. "We... are not talking about taxing the... poor," he said, "not even about... taxing the upper-middle income —... we are talking about taxing the... rich, the very rich."

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The day after Mr. Packwood's... plan was disclosed last week, the... markets where state and local... bonds are bought and sold virtually... collapsed as potential investors... wondered whether their interest... would be subject to tax. Many... cities, counties and states had to... postpone the sale of millions of dollars... of bonds for hospitals, schools and... other projects.

The dispute over taxation of...

Senate Finance Panel Rejects Minimum Levy On Tax-Exempt Bonds

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee handed its chairman, Senator Bob Packwood, a defeat Monday in its first vote on his wide-ranging plan for overhauling the federal income tax laws.

By a voice vote and without dissent, the committee rejected the Oregon Republican's proposal to subject to a "minimum tax" the interest earned on tax-exempt bonds already in investors' hands. Still to be decided is whether such bonds bought in the future are to be taxed.

The minimum tax would affect only a few hundred thousand of the wealthiest couples and individuals, and, as far as revenues are concerned, the loss was an insignificant one for Mr. Packwood. But symbolically, it was a bigger one, since it came on the first vote taken on his plan.

If he lost the vote, Mr. Packwood, said earlier, it would be a signal from his committee colleagues that they were not interested in writing a really escape-proof minimum tax.

When I am in Oregon, the one recurring theme I hear about tax reform is that everyone — individuals and businesses — must pay their fair share of taxes if tax reform is to be believable," he said. But rejection of the disputed provision, he added, would mean that "several thousand people who are millionaires will pay no tax."

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"To tax these after they've been bought is a violation of faith" with investors, said Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, after the vote. The day after Mr. Packwood's plan was disclosed last week, the markets where state and local bonds are bought and sold virtually collapsed as potential investors wondered whether their interest would be subject to tax. Many cities, counties and states had to postpone the sale of millions of dollars of bonds for hospitals, schools and other projects.

The dispute over taxation of...

bond interest is only the first of many on the complex tax package. Although President Ronald Reagan has made tax overhaul the top legislative priority of his second term and the House already has passed a bill, there is little enthusiasm in the Republican-controlled Senate for the task this year.

Several members of the Finance Committee have questioned the fairness of two major provisions in Mr. Packwood's plan. One would increase consumer excise taxes; the other would permit the government to send more than \$30 billion of tax rebates to businesses that have made no profits and, thus, owe no taxes.

Mr. Packwood's bill would significantly reduce individual and corporate tax rates, raise the personal exemption and standard deduction and eliminate or trim several exemptions, credits and deductions. Income taxes of individual would be cut by an average 8.4 percent while more than \$100 billion of the federal tax burden would be shifted from individuals to corporations over five years.

States Taking Lead in Providing Housing for Poor

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — In an old neighborhood here that has been plagued for decades by poverty and abandonment, residents were surprised recently to see a cluster of new houses for low-income families going up on Breckinridge Street.

More surprising was the discovery that the construction had been initiated by an unexpected source: the state of Kentucky. While the federal government and city governments in Kentucky have been active for decades in efforts to restore urban slums, the state government, based in the small city of Frankfort and historically attuned to the needs of rural and suburban areas, had never taken the lead in trying to solve the problems of old industrial cities.

Finn's Leader in Switzerland

ZURICH — President Mauno Koivisto of Finland arrived Monday for a three-day state visit to Switzerland, the first by a Finnish chief of state.

Democrats' Quest: Shaping a Positive Image on Military Issues

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party is working to moderate its negative image on military issues.

For nearly two decades, no matter whether the holly argued issue of the moment is a weapons system, a Pentagon budget or aid to an anti-Communist insurgency, Democrats seem to always be voting no.

Lately, they have begun to measure the political cost of their post-Vietnam positions, and the tally is stark: four of five presidential elections lost, huge blocks of electoral votes in the South and West seemingly out of reach, and the party stuck with the reputation of being weak and irresolute.

"We have a softness image that has hurt us in contemporary times," said Robert S. Strauss, former Democratic national chairman.

"There is a perception that Democrats are unwilling to project our nation's military power," said Stuart Eizenstat, a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter.

"Too often, the Democrats have been the 'Dr. No' of defense," said Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

"We're right on the policy, we're right on the politics, but it still adds up to an overall impression that we're not for anything," Mr. Aspin said.

What should the Democrats be for? Mr. Aspin and his party colleague in the Senate, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, are trying to answer that question. They are helping draft military and foreign policy position papers for the party's two institutional policy shops, the Democratic National Committee's Policy Council and the Democratic Leadership Council.

Mr. Aspin will use both exercises to rally his party around support for the Midgetman, a mobile, single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile designed to be less vulnerable than the MX to a Soviet first strike. He relishes the prospect that the Republicans might oppose the Midgetman. If they do, he said, "We'll wrap the window of vulnerability around their necks in 1988."

Mr. Nunn, the ranking minority member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, will push reform of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The campaign should provide a way for Democrats to capitalize on the revelations of waste in military procurement in recent years, but Mr. Nunn wants to go deeper. He wants to take on the issues of rivalry among the services, duplicative weapons systems and inefficient assembly lines.



'We need to go for something that the other side is against.'

— Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin

Now Mr. Aspin has turned to the coming of prominence of Mr. Aspin and Mr. Nunn, both 47, as lead Democratic spokesmen on national security is significant in itself. In a sense, it symbolizes the bridging of a schism that has existed in the party since Vietnam.

Mr. Aspin comes from the "peace wing" of the party. Mr. Nunn is from the segment of the party calling for military strength.

warm military strength, and he is unabashed about laying out his strategic political road map.

"It isn't enough for Democrats to be for some things in the defense area," he said. "In order to get political credit, we need to go for something that the other side is against."

That kind of talk drives his colleagues in the peace wing to distraction. Last year, they helped Mr. Aspin jump several rungs of seniority and elected him to chair the Armed Services Committee, only to subsequently feel double-crossed by his stances in support of the MX missile and in favor of more funding for the Pentagon.

"He is leading a mad scramble to find some weapon the party can throw its arms around," said Representative Les AuCoin, Democrat of Oregon. "That doesn't strike me as a very smart approach."

Mr. AuCoin said he would like to make a weapons testing ban the centerpiece of the Democratic stance on national security. Mr. Aspin believes the party should confine itself to a more modest policy of abiding by the terms of the unratified SALT-2 treaty.

In the country as a whole, the arms control movement has lost the punch it had three years ago, and as a result, the party's policy councils, which are dominated by centrists and by local and state elected officials, are expected to follow Mr. Aspin's lead, not Mr. AuCoin's.

But Democratic primary election positions tend to be played among activists on the left, and this leads many observers to wonder whether, although the party's right and center is in the ascendancy now on national security issues, it can remain so throughout the 1988 presidential nomination season.

Another factor raises the same question. Just as the party gears up to be for more military spending, the public is turning against it.

Five years ago, 72 percent of the American public wanted military spending to be increased. This year, after a military buildup costing more than \$1 trillion, which was accompanied by a series of procurement embarrassments, only 22 percent of the American public wants military spending increased, according to a Washington Post poll taken last month.

Cuomo Sees All-Out Fight In N.Y. Vote

United Press International

NEW YORK — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has predicted the White House will lead a Republican fight against his re-election bid and might include bringing President Ronald Reagan to New York to campaign against him.

Mr. Cuomo, who has yet to announce formally whether he will seek re-election, said in an interview Sunday, "I would expect that the conclusion would be, yes, I'm running for governor."

Democratic Party leaders say that recent criticism of Mr. Cuomo from Republicans, including Vice President George Bush, shows that they are concerned about a possible presidential candidacy by Mr. Cuomo, a Democrat, in 1988.

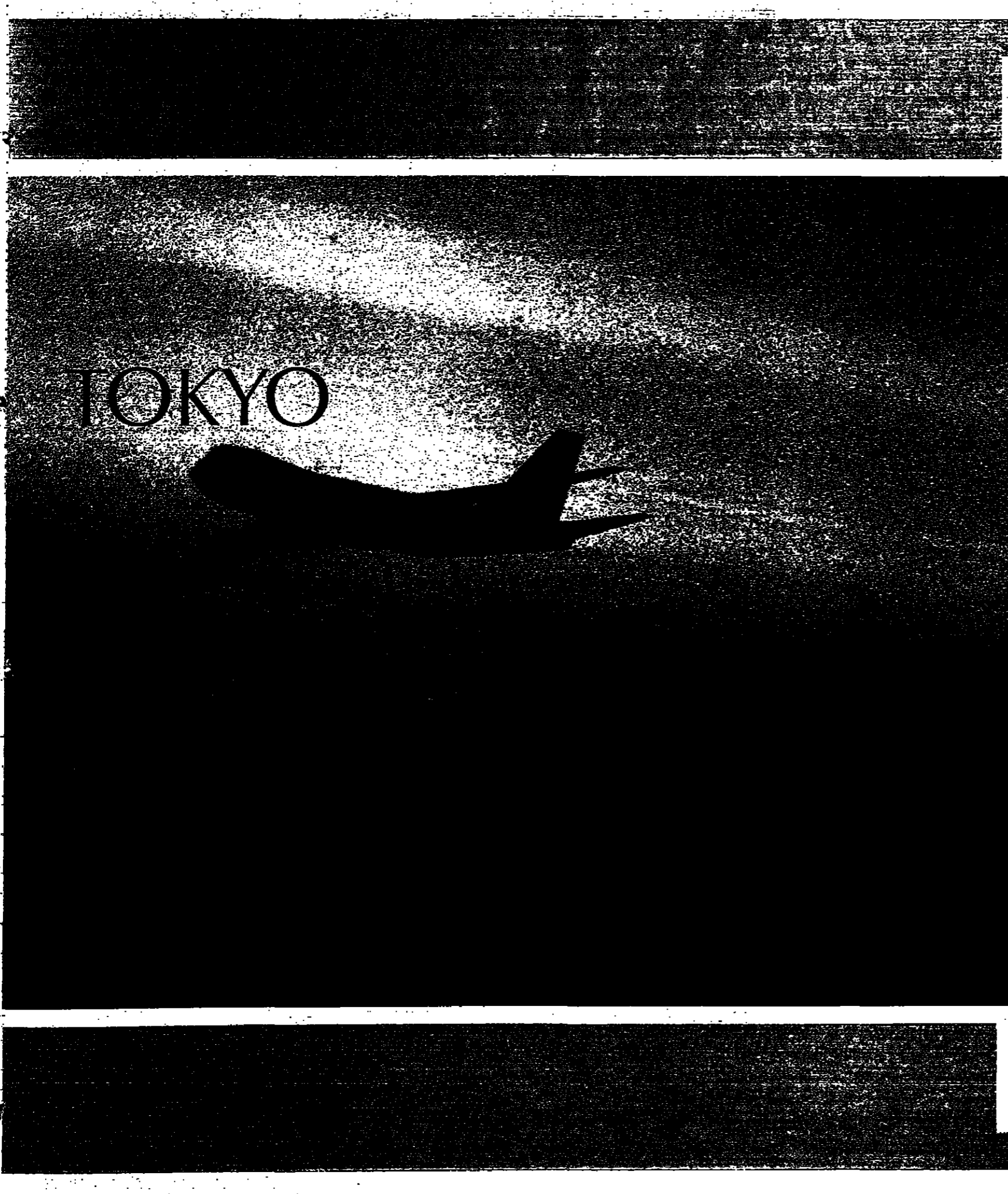
Mr. Cuomo said he expected the White House to solicit financial support from Republicans and to recruit Republican leaders, perhaps even President Reagan, to campaign against him in New York. "They've already been in the state taking shots," Mr. Cuomo said. "Imagine what they'll do this summer and next fall with the power of the White House going for them. They can send people in, not the least of which would be the president himself."



Mario M. Cuomo

Mr. Cuomo's most likely opponent for governor will be the Westchester County executive, Andrew O'Rourke. Mayor James Griffin of Buffalo, a maverick Democrat with strong Republican ties, is also considering trying for the Republican nomination.

Table with multiple columns: HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL, HOTELS, COLLEGES, POWER, FOR SALE & WARE, ESCORTS & GUIDE.



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Aquino Team Resists Pressure, Counsels Patience

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Just once in her first three weeks of leadership, people in the corridors outside the president's office have heard Corason C. Aquino raise her voice, and the story is being told and retold with excitement among her aides and cabinet ministers.

Nobody seems quite sure what it was that made her angry, but the question of how the usually soft-spoken new president exercises her power is a subject of intense interest.

By all accounts, this neophyte politician is firmly in charge of the government, relying on her instincts to set its policy direction and leaving the details to her subordinates.

Asked whether she relied on one key aide or a group of advisers, one of her closest associates, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, said, "Just one: Cory Aquino."

But as her first month in power nears an end, Mrs. Aquino has still not demonstrated those qualities of leadership beyond the arena of her own administration. She is still struggling to formulate her policies, fill government positions and determine the philosophical base for her rule.

Her aides urge patience and blame exhaustion for the slow pace of their first month in office.

Given the suddenness of the military revolt that forced President Ferdinand E. Marcos to flee the country Feb. 26, the Aquino government was rushed into power with less chance to prepare for rule than most new administrations.

The president is expected to make policy statements soon on national security and the Communist insurgency and on an expected proclamation of what is known as "revolutionary government."

It is a measure of her emerging style of leadership that she has moved slowly, listening to arguments from all sides, on the question of whether to work within the government framework left behind by Mr. Marcos or to set new rules under a "revolutionary" rubric.

Members of her cabinet say they expect her to announce that she will not feel bound by the checks and balances of the Marcos government and will move to write a new constitution and hold elections by the end of the year.

But political commentators are beginning to ask whether she may have let slip her moment of greatest popularity and political momentum.

Mrs. Aquino has appeared only rarely in public in her first weeks in office. She has spent her days writing in the guest house where she has set up office on the grounds of the presidential palace, receiving a stream of visitors.

Instead of moving vigorously on such matters as the insurgency, the economy, prosecution of wrongdoers remaining from the Marcos regime and human rights abuses, she has created commissions to study the problems.

Although few politicians have dared to criticize her, other critics

say that there is, for the moment, a sense of a lack of direction in the new government.

Some suggest that her first steps in office have been the easy ones, steps that carry out what they see as the legacy of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was assassinated in 1983.

These have involved the restoration of the right of habeas corpus, which will halt Mr. Marcos' practice of extrajudicial arrests and detentions, and the freeing of political prisoners despite the objections of the military.

Mrs. Aquino has also lowered fuel prices and cut electricity and transport rates, moves she has described as aimed at helping the poor.

Both the freeing of the prisoners and the cuts in prices have been taken despite the counsel of her advisers in these areas, and are seen as reflecting the personal principles by which she intends to govern.

But her slowness to act on other urgent matters has already led to some signs of discontent.

Some sectors, such as the military and local government, have begun to reassert themselves, apparently in reaction to what seems to be a lack of firm central control.

Some Filipinos are calling for more aggressive prosecution of the rich overlords known as the "cronies" of Mr. Marcos, many of whom remain in place.



Corason C. Aquino, right, talked Monday with Leticia Ramos-Shahani after swearing her in as a deputy minister for foreign affairs. Mrs. Ramos-Shahani is a sister of General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

Aquino to Declare Provisional Government

(Continued from Page 1)

vised speech she is scheduled to make Tuesday was "speculative."

The statement by the Communist Party and the New People's Army general staff praised Mrs. Aquino for restoring civil liberties, freeing more than 500 political prisoners and taking steps to "dismantle the fascist structures" left by Mr. Marcos. It said the rebels "sincerely acknowledge" Mrs. Aquino's popular support.

"With just, sincere and prudent moves of the concerned parties, a negotiated cease-fire is possible on a nationwide scale," said the statement, which was dated March 18 but released Monday.

It added, however, that "U.S. imperialism and reactionaries in the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines are prodding" Mrs. Aquino "to revert to the rabid counterinsurgency campaigns that discredited the overthrown regime."

"This and similar conditions stand in the way of a meaningful cease-fire and peace," the state-

ment said. "Nevertheless, we are listening to the president's call."

The statement issued Monday by the National Democratic Front expressed "readiness to dialogue with the government of Corason Aquino on the subject of an eventual cease-fire between the New People's Army and the Armed Forces of the Philippines." But it added, "Objective conditions at the present time do not permit the surrender of the people's right to bear arms in the defense of their revolutionary gains."

According to the military, the first surrender of a large number of Communist rebels since Mrs. Aquino came to power took place Monday, indicating that the new government's appeals are having an effect.

Brigadier General Rodrigo M. Ordoyo, the commander of the 3d Infantry Division, reported that more than 1,000 Communists led by a 31-year-old woman, Beatriz Justiniani, gave themselves up on the central Philippine island of Negros and turned in 20 weapons.

The Communists were said to be members of recruiting and propa-

Thai Leader Orders Chief Of Military To Retire

U.S. Talks With Turkey Falter Over Bases, Trade

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, defying the implied threat of an army coup, ordered on Monday the retirement of his armed forces supreme commander.

General Arthit Kamlang-ek, who is commander in chief of the army as well as supreme commander, was seeking a second one-year extension beyond the mandatory retirement age of 60.

"I will definitely not extend the government service of General Arthit," said Mr. Prem, who is also defense minister. "He will have to retire on Aug. 31."

He said his government could not run the country if it feared the military's power and influence.

Military sources denied reports Monday of unusual activity among Bangkok-based tank and infantry regiments.

ANKARA — Secretary of State George P. Shultz is to leave without a new agreement on defense and economic cooperation between the United States and Turkey, a U.S. official said Monday.

The New York Times reported that Mr. Shultz's hopes for an early renewal of U.S. military base rights in Turkey appeared to falter because Turkey insisted on linking the renewal to major trade concessions by the United States.

The linkage seemed to have caught U.S. officials off guard, and Mr. Shultz complained Sunday in Istanbul that the Turks had "sandbagged" him and accused them of "beating me over the head about it."

Turkey's main plea during Mr. Shultz's visit has been for a larger share of the U.S. textile market in an effort to improve its economy through trade rather than aid.

The U.S. official asserted Monday that the cooperation agreement "really isn't linked" with the trade request.

but by facilitating our export performance."

The U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the two nations would not be able to settle differences before Mr. Shultz leaves for Athens after ending three days of talks with Turkish officials on Tuesday.

Responding to assertions that the United States has raised unfair barriers to Turkish textile imports, the secretary told the trade association that the worldwide textile quota system was to blame for Turkey's small share of the market in the United States.

"It's perfectly all right not to be satisfied with it," Mr. Shultz said of the textile trade, according to a U.S. transcript. "But that's the reality."

Mr. Shultz, on a four-country trip to Europe, was in Ankara on Monday for further talks with the country's leaders.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has focused on the textile issue in an effort to improve his country's trade deficit with the United States of \$700 million.

Turkey also wants its direct U.S. aid increased to \$1.2 billion a year from about \$750 million.

Nazi Hunter Says He Doubts Charge Against Waldheim

VIENNA — Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, called Monday for Yugoslavia to clarify a charge that Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, was sought by Yugoslavia in 1945 for war crimes with the German Army in World War II.

But he said, "I doubt that a man of the reputation of Tito would have received Mr. Waldheim on several occasions if the latter had been sought as a war criminal."

In a message to Prime Minister Milka Plasinac of Yugoslavia, who is visiting Vienna, Mr. Wiesenthal said: "Yugoslavia has never up to now, to my knowledge, asked the Austrian government for the extradition of Mr. Waldheim."

Mr. Waldheim, a candidate for president of Austria, said earlier this month that he served as a translator with a German unit in Greece but did not know that the unit deported Jews from Greece to Nazi death camps.

The World Jewish Congress charged Saturday that Mr. Waldheim had been on a 1948 list of people sought by Yugoslavia for war crimes.

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| Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia | \$ | 442 | 236 | 130 | 95 |

Jeff in late

Weakened OPEC and Falling Oil Prices Bring Better Times, More Friends to Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — In 1974, when the Arab oil-exporting states were just reaching the pinnacle of their economic and political power, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin prophesied that Israel was headed for seven lean years.

But reversing Joseph's warning in the Bible, Mr. Rabin added that the seven lean years would be followed by seven fat years—if Israel could just weather the oil price storm.

Mr. Rabin was off by a few years, but his instincts proved correct. Israel had to weather a lean decade, during which its gasoline prices reached \$3 a gallon, or 80 cents a liter, its hostile Arab neighbors increased their wealth astronomically, and its diplomats and business executives were kept at arm's length by friends in Europe and Africa who were afraid of offending the Arab oil powers.

Today, the drop in oil prices and the decline in the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is proving a diplomatic, strategic and economic bonanza. Israeli officials believe the situation will continue to improve. Signs of the new times abound. Israel's domestic energy prices are coming down; its Arab neighbors are being forced to trim their budgets; countries such as Spain, Poland, and the Ivory Coast—which

for years wanted to establish diplomatic ties but were afraid to do so for fear of Arab retaliation—have shown a new openness toward Jerusalem.

And, for the first time, several non-Arab OPEC members have quietly ignored the organization's longstanding boycott and asked Israel's minister of energy whether he would buy some of their crude oil.

"We have probably benefited more than any other country by what has happened to OPEC," said Abba Eban, the chairman of the Israeli Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. "It has produced an enormous deflation of Arab extortionist powers."

David Kimche, the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, added: "The Arab countries have been cut down to size, and this has opened up a new chapter for Israel, with many new possibilities."

The decline in OPEC prices and clout is not an unmitigated blessing, Israeli strategists note. The political instability that may occur in the Arab world and in the Israeli-occupied West Bank—when rising economic expectations meet falling oil revenues—could be a boon for political extremists and Moslem fundamentalists. It also could set off a wave of instability that might wash over Israel, too.

"We have probably benefited more than any other country by what has happened to OPEC."

—Abba Eban



Israel's minister of energy, Moshe Shahal, reflected that he now had the best job in the cabinet. "I am the only minister with no problems," Mr. Shahal said. "Everyone else is cutting, cutting, cutting, and I come to the cabinet meeting and say, 'I have a surplus.' When I came to the cabinet in September and said I was going to reduce the price of gasoline, my

predecessor, Yitzhak Modai, did not believe me. Who in Israel ever heard of lowering oil prices? But we did it."

In 1980, the energy ministry, which purchases all the country's oil, spent slightly less than \$2 billion for crude oil, not including transportation costs. The average price a barrel was \$32.19. This year, officials expect to spend less than \$1 billion, at an average price of \$13 to \$14 a barrel. That \$1 billion saving compared with 1980 amounts to about 10 percent of the government budget.

The government has reduced retail gasoline prices three times since September, bringing premium-grade gasoline down to \$2.60 from an average price of about \$2.80 a gallon last year. Prices have been lowered even further for industrial fuel oil.

As significant for the Israeli economy as the price reductions was the timing.

Last July, Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Mr. Modai, now the finance minister, instituted strict economic reforms in which the government held the exchange rate steady, manufacturers froze prices and workers agreed to a 25-percent reduction in wages.

The program brought the annual inflation rate down in the last six months from 400 percent to about 25 percent. However, the wage-price freeze is to expire in June although the government wants to extend it.

"By lowering the state-controlled fuel prices," said Ian Macz, the director of policy planning at the energy ministry, "the government can offer to improve exporters' and manufacturers' profits and enable them to grant wage in-

creases to their workers—without their having to raise prices much."

As the OPEC and non-OPEC producers have scrambled for market shares, Israel has found itself with a glut of oil sources after years of being treated as a pariah by producers.

Currently, Israel meets its crude oil needs—about 48 million barrels a year—by buying about 25 percent from Egypt, 35 percent from Mexico, 10 percent from Norway and 30 percent on the spot market. A refinery at Haifa turns the crude oil into products for the entire Israeli market.

But now several OPEC members have asked Israel to buy their crude oil. Mr. Shahal said, although he declined to name them.

"For symbolic reasons" he will complete a deal with one of them, he said. Some of the offers have even been on a barter basis, Mr. Shahal said, and even Britain, which has always refused to do oil business with Israel so as not to offend the Arab states, has cast a wink and a nod in Jerusalem's direction.

"I had the pleasure of being the first Israeli minister of energy to tell the minister of mining of Her Majesty the Queen of England that we don't need their oil," Mr. Shahal said.

Because of the variety of sources knocking at Israel's door, Mr. Shahal decided to eliminate much of the country's large and expensive inventory of oil on hand, at a saving of \$200 million. In addition, the government is feeling so comfortable about supplies that it is considering lifting its monopoly on crude oil purchases and allowing Israeli oil companies to scour the world competitively for the lowest prices.

Perhaps most important, according to Mr. Shahal, is that the decline in oil prices is giving Israel a respite of both time and money, during which it can develop more of its own sources of energy.

The Energy Ministry is continuing to finance solar projects, which currently provide 2 percent of Israel's energy needs. A pilot plant for extracting shale oil is being built. Israel is sitting atop 10 billion tons of oil shale—about 50 years' worth of its energy needs—that is not far from being technically and economically viable, if and when crude oil prices rebound to the \$20 range.

But for now, the search is still on for crude oil.

Geologists believe a recent Egyptian oil strike at El Arish, along the Egypt-Israel border, extends into southern Israel. For the first time, Mr. Shahal said, some major multinational oil companies are "not afraid" to come to Israel to explore the Negev, although he declined to mention names.

The decline of OPEC has proved a diplomatic windfall. In the last

year, Spain, which had never had relations with Israel, established diplomatic ties and the Ivory Coast, which broke off relations in 1973, restored them. Poland, which severed relations in 1967, has indicated that it is ready to open a diplomatic office in Tel Aviv.

Several other African nations have been holding secret discussions about restoring relations, according to Israeli government sources.

Mr. Eban noted that the very nature of the Arab-Israeli debate is changing as the potency of Arab oil diminishes.

"A decade ago, countries were taking their political stands almost entirely on the basis of oil," he said. "There was a kind of swagger to the Arab side as they went about the world. It was in this atmosphere, that, in 1975, the United Nations passed the resolution equating Zionism with racism. It was in this atmosphere that the Palestine Liberation Organization really legitimized itself and that Yasser Arafat was invited to the United Nations."

Today, Mr. Eban noted, a lot of what he called "the panic" has gone out of the Middle East question.

On the strategic level, the decline of OPEC is seen by Israeli experts as a mixed blessing. According to Mark Heller, the deputy director of the Tel Aviv University Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies, the oil price decline is going to "make it more difficult for Arab states to finance an accelerated arms race or even maintain the tempo of the last few years." He added: "Given the cutbacks the Israeli army is now having to accept, that is a real godsend."

Third World Agencies Plan Program for News

HAVANA — A conference of the Pool of Nonaligned News Agencies has ended here with a program for stepping up its output of economic news and cutting costs through communications agreements.

U.K., Yugoslav Officials Meet

BELGRADE — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, met Monday with Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic of Yugoslavia for talks expected to cover a wide range of international questions.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia recently noted that the oil price decline had put his country into an "extremely critical" financial predicament. Introduction of the Saudi budget for 1986-87 is reportedly being postponed and the budget could be as much as 25 percent lower than that of 1985-86. That cutback would have a substantial effect on countries such as Syria and Jordan, which benefited indirectly from the oil boom.

According to the decisions of the 1978 Arab summit meeting in Baghdad, the Arab oil producers were supposed to pay almost \$2 billion a year to Syria and \$800 million to Jordan. In recent years only the Saudis have been paying their share. Now, even their payments are in question.

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria devoted most of a recent speech, on the 23d anniversary of the revolution that installed the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, to Syria's deteriorating economic state. Mr. Assad noted almost with admiration that Israel had adopted "very harsh austerity measures" to sustain its defense expenditures and said Syrians would need to do the same if they wanted "strategic parity."

However, the risks for Israel of OPEC's decline, Mr. Heller noted, are several. To begin with, in the past when Palestinians in the West Bank or refugees living elsewhere, despaired about the lack of progress in the peace process, many of them could take some of the sting out with material gratifications made possible by lucrative employment in the Arab oil states.

Within the Arab oil states, as well as within states that they aided, such as Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, money brought stability. "When people's expectations have been aroused and they cannot be met anymore, they will not just say that it is the will of Allah," Mr. Heller said. "They will hold governments responsible," and Israel could easily become an outlet for their frustration.

Ministers End Meeting Without Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
insisted that it receive two more barrels for every one allotted to Iraq.

Britain and Norway have repeatedly rejected OPEC demands that they cut output. Some other exporters, led by Mexico and Egypt, have said they are willing to consider cuts in line with any made by OPEC, but they have not committed themselves to any specific reductions.

Most OPEC members were still waiting for others to cut back. Venezuela told the meeting that its government refused to cut a single barrel, and the United Arab Emirates said its quota should be raised to 1.5 million from the current 950,000, which the country is ignoring.

"My quota is decided in Abu Dhabi, not here," Mama Said al Otaiba, the UAE oil minister, said Monday.

Another big problem is the war that started five and a half years ago between Iran and Iraq, both OPEC members. Iraq is demanding a big quota increase, and Iran has

smaller quotas in their desperation for higher revenue per barrel.

Under the latest Sabroto plan, Iran would have had a second quarter quota of 2.13 million barrels a day, against an estimated February production figure of 1.7 million; Iraq 1.38 million, against 1.7 million; Venezuela 1.36 million (1.4 million); Nigeria unchanged at 1.2 million; and Indonesia 1.04 million (1.4 million).

Meanwhile, a delegate reported that OPEC had deferred a decision on whether to continue paying a Dutch auditing firm, Klynveld Kraaijenhof & Co., to monitor OPEC members' compliance with production quotas.

Some members maintain that the quota system approved in late 1984, based on an overall ceiling of 16 million, is no longer in effect. Thus, they say, there is no reason to audit.

In addition, some delegates charge that Libya, Nigeria, Iran and Iraq have declined to supply the auditors with sufficient information and have provided data only after long delays.

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Dangerous Games at Sea

There is a similarity to the reports of U.S. Navy fleet movements off Libya and in the Black Sea. The planned movement of three carrier groups into the Gulf of Sidra is a major exercise of muscle-flexing, intended, according to the best reports, as the definitive American response to Libya for its role in the Rome and Vienna terrorist bombings last December.

Managua: Negotiation Is Best

The House's rejection of a \$100-million aid package for the "contra" rebels last week was as much a test of domestic will as of foreign policies. President Ronald Reagan and House Democrats, representing broad constituencies, resent and distrust each other's basic instincts in dealing with Nicaragua.

Other Opinion

Reagan's Defeat on 'Contras'

President Ronald Reagan described his defeat (on aid for the Nicaraguan rebels) as a "dark day for freedom." His statement is hard to swallow since even American witnesses who are above suspicion have accused the "contras," or rebels, of inhumanity, murder and torture.

Rather than letting Mr. Reagan resort primarily to military means, the opponents of his policy would like to explore the possibilities of a dialogue between the two parties involved. This is also the wish of the countries of the Contadora group — Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela.

The Egyptian and Israeli Peace Is Cold, but Peace It Is

By Samuel W. Lewis

WASHINGTON — Seven years have passed since that chilly afternoon in late March 1979 when a festive crowd gathered before the north portico of the White House to witness a historic drama — the signing of the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab state.

thousands of Israelis have by now been photographed by the pyramids and befriended by anonymous Egyptians in coffee houses, hotels and homes. A thin trickle of Egyptians have in turn ventured to Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa.

Afghanistan: A Nation Scarred by Soviet Brutality

By Per Egil Hegge

OSLO — It was the little boy who made the strongest impression. Ten years old, he came in on crutches, his right leg having been amputated above the knee. "We ran into the hills when the Soviet soldiers came to our village," he explained through his interpreter.

They both claimed that the questioning was supervised by Soviet advisers. The torture was both physical and psychological: Fahima Nasry said she had her fingernails broken, had long needles stuck into nerve centers, and was threatened with the torture of her children as well.

Moscow Will Have to Negotiate With the Mujahidin

By S. Khovansky

MOSCOW — Six years after invading Afghanistan, Soviet troops are further from victory than they were on the first day. A partisan movement like the mujahidin, with able leadership, support from the population and sustained assistance from outside, is practically impossible to defeat.

adequately taking into account the real situation, public opinion, and the national specifics of the country." It concluded, "One must create an atmosphere of positive dialogue between the social and political forces, including with those who have so far, in the name of the national rebirth of Afghanistan, maintained positions inimical to the revolution."



FROM OUR MARCH 25 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Anglo-German Pact Is Needed NEW YORK — The New York Sun says: "Sir Edward Grey's longing for a league of arbitration and eternal amity with the United States, as President W.H. Taft has proposed, suggests the wisdom of consummating such an agreement first with Germany. The British Minister of Foreign Affairs lauds Mr. Taft for urging a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court on every question that could not be settled by negotiation, but such an agreement is not really necessary between England and the United States. It is almost imperative as between England and Germany, for the distrust of one and the expansion of the other's military power form the real danger to the peace of Europe. The reduction of armaments would then become a simple matter."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher RENE BONDY Executive Editor WALTER WELLS Editor SAMUEL ABT Deputy Editor ROBERT K. McCABE Deputy Editor CARL GEWIRTZ Associate Editor

Using Facts To Shatter Alamo Myth

By David J. Weber

DALLAS — When Texas history buffs recently gathered in San Antonio to remember the fall of the Alamo, in commemoration of the battle that took place 150 years ago within the walls of the old Spanish mission, participants re-enacted the famous scene in which Colonel William Barrett Travis supposedly traced a line in the dirt and said: "Those of you who are willing to stay with me and die with me, cross this line."

Advertisement for 'Natural' products, including 'Natural Hair Care' and 'Natural Skin Care'. It features a woman's face and text describing the benefits of natural ingredients.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo and volume information.

AMEX Diaries table with columns for Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows, Volume Up, Volume Down.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Composite Industrials, Finance, Insurance, Utilities, New Issues, Transp.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Bonds, Utilities, Industrials, Close, Change.

NYSE Diaries table with columns for Advance, Decline, Unchanged, Total Issues, New Highs, New Lows, Volume Up, Volume Down.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sales, %B1.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Finance, Composite.

AMEX Sales table with columns for 4 P.M. volume, Prev. close volume.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Main NYSE Mixed in Active Trading table (left side), columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Main NYSE Mixed in Active Trading table (middle), columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Main NYSE Mixed in Active Trading table (right side), columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table (right side), columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Mixed in Active Trading

United Press International NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange finished mixed in active trading Monday as blue-chip issues advanced but recovered less than half the losses they suffered in Friday's sharp drop.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 14.37 points to 1,782.93 after losing 35.68 points Friday.

Broad market indexes also gained. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.74 point to 135.54. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.99 to 235.33.

The broader market gave a lackluster performance. Losing issues outpaced advances about 4-3 among the 2,082 issues traded.

NYSE volume totaled 143.81 million shares, down from 199.12 million shares traded Friday.

Analysts said trading was "choppy" and "confused" after the Dow's sharp drop Friday. They said there was demand for stocks that bore the brunt of Friday's selling but wariness about potential disappointments regarding corporate earnings.

Honeywell warned that its earnings would be disappointing. Another computer company, Burroughs, issued a similar warning last week.

Investors seem to be having trouble reorganizing their strategies after Friday's expiration of March stock index futures and options.

Mr. Peroni noted Monday's action — a strong blue-chip sector and a weaker broad market — reversed Friday's pattern, which saw the big-capitalization stocks lose ground while the broader market held firm.

On the trading floor, Commonwealth Edison (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 33. AT&T followed, unchanged at 22 1/2.

Union Carbide was third, advancing 1 1/4 to 214. The company agreed to pay \$350 million to settle damage claims resulting from the December 1984 poison gas leak in Bhopal, India, a smaller sum than most analysts had expected.

Genstar fell 1/4 to 39 1/4 in active trading. The Canadian company said it is reviewing an "unsolicited" \$54-a-share offer for all of its shares by Inasco Ltd. Genstar's stock climbed 6 Friday.

Advancing blue-chip issues included General Motors, up 1 to 84 1/4, American Express, up 1/4 to 66, Sears, up 1 to 47, Philip Morris, up 1/4 to 122, and General Electric, up 1/4 to 77 1/4.

In the computer sector, IBM eased 1/4 to 148 1/4. Digital Equipment fell 1/4 to 153 1/4. Cray Research was down 1/4 to 67 1/4 and Honeywell fell 2 1/4 to 71 1/4.

Airline issues were higher after OPEC's oil ministers broke off nine days of emergency talks Monday without agreeing on how to stem the worldwide plunge in oil prices.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hoffmann Profit Rose 18% in Year

Basel, Switzerland — Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. AG, one of the world's biggest drug companies, reported Monday an 18-percent rise in group net profit last year, to 451.6 million Swiss francs (240 million) from 380.2 million francs.

This allowed it to pay a 62.5-cent dividend to shareholders, 25 cents more than in 1984. Group turnover rose 8 percent to 8.94 billion francs from 8.27 billion francs. Parent company net profit rose nearly 7 percent, to 80.3 million francs from 75.13 million.

Japan Court Refuses to Block Minebea-Kanemori Merger

TOKYO — A Japanese court ruled Monday a suit by Trafalgar-Glen Ltd., a British-American investment firm, to block Minebea's proposed takeover of its affiliate, Kanemori Co.

Trafalgar-Glen claimed that the takeover was meant to dilute and reduce the value of its 30-percent stake in Minebea. In purchasing Kanemori, Minebea plans to issue about 30 million new shares. It now has 342.2 million shares and stock warrants outstanding.

At BankAmerica, the Changes Are Just Beginning More Growth

(Continued from Page 11) — earned on the sale of BankAmerica's headquarters building of its consumer-finance subsidiary.

BankAmerica executives said they think they have the loan portfolio under control. But they admit it is a serious crisis in Latin America, which could change that assessment. Mexico, which owes the bank \$2.7 billion, has been hit hard by the decline in oil prices and may not be able to pay its loans on time.

projected earnings for the three-month period that ends March 31, but sources said he had told board members the company had profits of about \$40 million in January. So far, Mr. Armacost has retained the support, if not the total confidence, of BankAmerica's board of directors. Last month, and again this month, they rejected a bid by Sanford I. Weill, the former American Express Co. president, for Mr. Armacost's job in return for a promise to bring \$1 billion in new capital investment to BankAmerica.

Peru Says Occidental Signs Contracts on Oil Operations

LIMA — Peru has signed two oil exploration and operation contracts with Occidental Petroleum Corp. of the United States, government officials said Monday.

COMPANY NOTES

Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd. confirmed that it had contracted to sell 17.3 million shares, or 9 percent, in the commodities group S&W Berisford PLC to AIFA Holding SA, the Luxembourg subsidiary of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SPA, at 225 pence (£3.39) each.

4 Weeks of Turmoil Shook the Fed

(Continued from Page 11) he voted first. Henry C. Wallach and Emmett J. Rice voted no, Mrs. Seger, Mr. Angell and Mr. Johnson then voted yes.

But the question will probably not arise until next year, when Mr. Volcker, a nominal Democrat, would be considered for appointment to a third term. The White House first reappointed Mr. Volcker in 1983—reluctantly, officials there said. They could not agree on anyone else who suited them all politically, they explained, and they were also concerned that abandoning Mr. Volcker might upset the financial markets and thus, conceivably, the economy.

accept or reject, frequently on short notice. Mrs. Seger, 54, had complained in an interview with The American Banker in early February that as governors "we have very little input into what I call the formulation stage."

Analysts said that Mr. Martin's departure is even more important than arithmetic suggests. One Volcker ally, referring to the situation that will occur when the vice chairman leaves April 30, said: "It's not a 3-3 tie, it's 5-1. Without Preston Martin, Seger is isolated."

Mr. Martin, 62, had made little attempt during his four years as vice chairman to disguise his interest in succeeding Mr. Volcker when the chairman's four-year term ends in the summer of 1987. But he had looked in vain for a signal from the White House that he could expect the appointment.

White House officials said they have no sense of such a scheme, however, and Mr. Martin called it "absurd."

Kingdom of Sweden

US\$500,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 2005. For the six month period 18th October, 1985 to 18th April, 1986, the amount payable per US\$1,000 Note will be US\$96.96 payable on 18th April, 1986.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND

A: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" \$10.48
B: MULTICURRENCY "CASH" \$12.61
C: DOLLAR BONDS \$12.85
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$12.92
E: STERLING BONDS \$11.29
F: SWITZERLAND BONDS \$10.78
G: YEN BONDS \$11.05
H: EURO BONDS \$10.70
I: U.S. SECURITIES \$11.47

EMPRESA NACIONAL DEL PETROL S.A. ("PETROL")

US\$25,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1986. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Condition 31 of the Terms and Conditions of the above mentioned Notes that the date of interest is (hereinafter defined) for the interest period (as therein defined) on 25th March, 1986 to 25th September, 1986 at the annual rate of 8%.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24 March 1986

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current prices. Includes categories like ALMAL MANAGEMENT, BANK OF AMERICA, and various international equity and bond funds.

COMITE COLBERT Parfums Christian Dior: Bold Magic. Maurice Roger, President. With the same panache that propelled the "New Look" into an international fashion phenomenon in 1947, Dior has done it again.

BFC BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR. US \$ 270,000,000 FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1996. 300,000 9 1/4% INCOME WARRANTS TO SUBSCRIBE US \$ 300,000,000 9 3/4% BONDS DUE 1996 UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the netflow price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including ADI, AIG, AIA, etc.

Table B: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AIG, AIA, AIB, etc.

Table C: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AIB, AIC, AID, etc.

Table D: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AID, AIE, AIF, etc.

Table E: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AIF, AIG, AIA, etc.

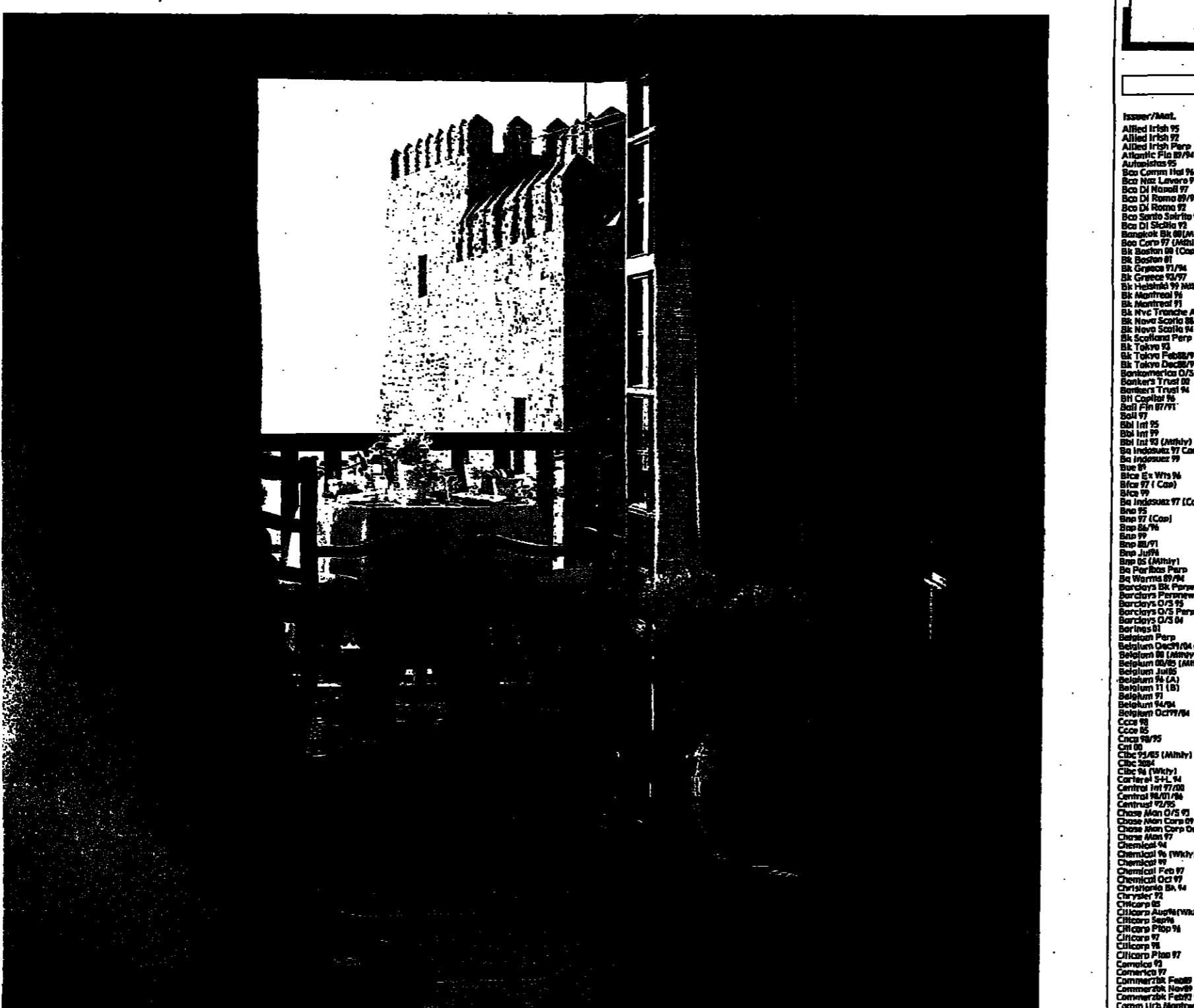
Table F: AMEX Closing prices for various stocks including AIA, AIB, AIC, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table G: AMEX High-Lows for various stocks including AIA, AIB, AIC, etc.

China Cancels Spanish Project

MADRID — China has canceled industrial projects worth \$375 million from Spanish companies, the Trade Ministry's director said.



You'll know you're in Spain from the moment you open your eyes. In this era of anonymous international-style hotels, it's comforting to know there is a land whose hotels — however sophisticated and elegant — have kept their own national character.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table H: Floating-Rate Notes for various currencies including Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Japanese Yen, Canadian Dollars, and Deutsche Marks.

Singapore Assurance Stock Investors

SINGAPORE — The Stock Exchange of Singapore said Monday that it would honor all bona fide contracts transacted through it, including contracts with exchange members now under independent management, receivership or liquidation.

Vertical advertisement for 'Close to the Heart' and 'Monday's AMEX Closing' on the right edge of the page.

THE EUROMARKETS

Bonds Close Little Changed In a Quiet Day of Trading

By David Reiss

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed little changed Monday in quiet trading in a muted reaction to the news that an OPEC meeting had adjourned without agreement.

Meanwhile, three borrowers tapped the still firming Euroyen market as Coca Cola Co. and Electricite de France issued traditionally structured fixed-rate issues, while the U.S. Federal Home Loan Banks launched an issue with a coupon amount pegged to the yen-dollar exchange rate.

While dollar-straight bonds, already underpinned by expectations of declining inflation in the United States, firmed modestly on news that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting reached no agreement on production cuts, dealers said the news was unlikely to boost interest in Euroyen.

Although dealers said the issue is well priced, they said investor resistance to buying oil company debt is slowing demand for the issue, which closed at a discount of around 2 1/4, outside its total fees of 2 percent.

Dollar-straight issues closed 1/4 to 1/2 point firmer. Sterling Eurobonds eased modestly on profit-taking sparked by the currency's decline after news of the OPEC adjournment.

OK Tedi Copper Production Is to Begin 2 Years Early

SYDNEY — Papua New Guinea's huge OK Tedi gold and copper project will begin copper production on a small scale before the end of the year; two years ahead of the original schedule, a spokesman for Broken Hill Pty., one of the partners, said Monday.

Initial production will be 8,000 metric tons (8,800 short tons) of ore a day, rising to full capacity of 60,000 metric tons a day by early 1989, the spokesman said. The mine already is producing gold ore.

The changed schedule is contained in an agreement between the government and shareholders. As well as BHP, which holds 31 percent, the shareholders are Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, also with 31 percent; Papua New Guinea, 17 percent; Metallgesellschaft AG and Degussa AG of West Germany, 8 percent each; and West German Development Co., 5 percent.

A year ago, the future of the \$1-billion project was in doubt after a dispute between the shareholders and the government over proposals for copper development. However, agreements were signed last August and this year.

Triple Close Unbalances The NYSE

(Continued from Page 11)

"I did. This is just weird." "Moves like this used to take 10 days to make," Mr. Confusion said. "Now they take 10 minutes. You can't get a handle on it. People trade stocks like they were a commodity."

Pension funds, mutual funds and other institutions, which usually trade shares in large blocks of 10,000 or more, simply steer clear of such occasions when the market can be so quickly caught up in an unpredictable tempest, said John O'Donoghue, another Wertheim trader.

"They don't want to get in the way," he said. "Who does?" An example of what can happen, Mr. O'Donoghue said, was a trade in General Motors Corp. by a Wertheim customer Friday morning. The customer paid \$86.25 for a block of shares only to see its price fall to \$83.75 by the close.

Curt Lane, an analyst on Wertheim's trading desk, looked at the array of plus and minus numbers on his computer screen at the end of the day, and threw up his hands. "If the pros don't understand the market after a day like this, what does that say for the little guy?"

George Spechenbach, who trades the regional Bell telephone companies, added: "There are no rules. You dodge the bullets."

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Sharply in N.Y., Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply higher Monday in New York as markets reacted to the resignation of Preston Martin as vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, dealers said.

In New York, the dollar soared to 2.3110 Deutsche marks, from Friday's close of 2.2543 DM, and to 179.60 yen from 175.54. It edged up against the British pound, which closed at \$1.4718, compared with \$1.476 on Friday.

The U.S. currency also gained against the French franc, to 7.0955 francs at the fixing from 6.932 francs on Friday, and against the Swiss franc, to close at 1.9445 from 1.885 on Friday.

"This is mainly short covering," said a chief dealer at a major foreign bank in New York. "The fundamentals have not changed in the dollar's favor."

Many dealers said that Mr. Martin's resignation on Friday was seen to boost the tighter money policies of the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Offer, P/L. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

the weak dollar is pushing up the price of its exports to America. The official would not say whether the Japanese or U.S. central banks were prepared to back their judgment with action, but traders were taking no chances, and scrambled to buy back the greenback.

"No one is willing to bet on the Bank of Japan not putting its money where its mouth is," one dealer said.

The dollar also gained support from comments made over the weekend by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

He told a budget committee of the upper house of the Diet that the yen's value of 174 to 175 to the dollar, a level touched last week, was too high.

Earlier in other European markets, the dollar was fixed at 2.2887 DM in Frankfurt, up from 2.2513 DM on Friday, and at 7.028 French francs in Paris, higher than Friday's fix of 6.925. It closed in Zurich at 1.9185 Swiss francs, up from 1.8848 francs.

The failure Monday of ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on ways to shore up the price of oil hurt the pound, which had otherwise been buoyed by Britain's relatively high interest rates and low inflation.

In London, sterling hit a high of \$1.4903 then fell back to close at \$1.4903, down from Friday's close of \$1.5108.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

Metromedia to Sell Stations

NEW YORK — Metromedia Inc. said Monday that it has agreed in principle to sell nine of its radio stations and Texas State Networks for about \$285 million to an investor group headed by the president of Metromedia Radio.

The group includes Carl C. Brazell Jr., the radio president, along with Morgan Stanley & Co., the investment firm, and other members of Metromedia Radio management, Metromedia said.

The transaction is being structured as a leveraged buyout. In such a transaction, a target is bought largely with borrowed funds that are paid off through the sale of its assets or with its operating earnings.

The acquisition is believed to be the largest ever of a radio station group, and includes stations in six of the top 10 U.S. markets, Metromedia said. The stations reach an estimated 44 million people.

The transaction involves: WNEW-AM and FM in New York; KMET-FM in Los Angeles; WIP-AM and WMRR-FM in Philadelphia; WASH-FM in Washington, D.C.; WOMC-FM in Detroit; KRLL-AM in Dallas; and WWBA-FM in Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, AMR, ANS, etc.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including BBD, BCO, BDI, etc.

Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including CAC, CAL, CAP, etc.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including DCA, DDB, DDI, etc.

Table E: OTC prices for various stocks including EAT, EBI, ECI, etc.

Table F: OTC prices for various stocks including FID, FOM, FOP, etc.

Monday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table G: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including AIG, ALC, etc.

Table H: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including BAC, BAX, etc.

Table I: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including CAG, CAL, etc.

Table J: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including DCA, DDB, etc.

Table K: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including EAT, EBI, etc.

Table L: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including FID, FOM, etc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. (Continued from Page 14)

BOOKS

OBJECTS OF DESIRE: Design and Society From Wedgwood to IBM

By Adrian Forty. 272 illustrations. 260 pages. \$24.95.

Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHY did the Montgomery Ward catalog of 1895 offer customers a choice of 131 different pocket knives? Why were wireless sets concealed inside furniture — cabinets, desks, even chairs — during the early days of radio? Why did white replace red and brown as the favorite color of decorators at the turn of the century? These are just a few of the questions the British scholar Adrian Forty proposes to address in this fascinating study of design.

As Forty sees it, design is not merely an indicator of aesthetic taste but a social phenomenon that both mirrors and shapes how people think. Whereas objects of art reflect the personal vision of their makers, manufactured goods — which are designed to be salable and profitable — tend to embody more generalized beliefs about society, and so "can cast ideas about who we are and how we should behave into permanent and tangible forms."

Modern office equipment in "bright colors and slightly humorous shapes" for instance, can help perpetuate the myth that office work is fun.

Taking issue with the aphorism "form follows function," Forty suggests that manufactured goods have varied markedly in appearance over the years "because of the

circumstances of their production and consumption." That design's "disrupting, concealing and transforming powers have been essential to the progress of modern industrial societies." He argues that industrial design has consistently employed three basic approaches: the archaic, in which references to the past (antique-like cabinets) are used to overcome consumers' resistance to innovation; the suppressive, in which the object is entirely consumed or hidden, as with early radios; and the Utopian, in which futuristic imagery is employed to play upon the customer's yearning for the new and better.

While the archaic approach can have somewhat subversive effects — easing new products, disguised as old ones, into the marketplace — other approaches have served to reinforce, even ratify, social mores and distinctions. The strong 19th-century division between the sexes, for instance, was mirrored in the production of such items as combs, watches and toilet cases in feminine and masculine models that "corresponded exactly to the differences that were said to exist between men and women: tough and rugged as against delicate and refined."

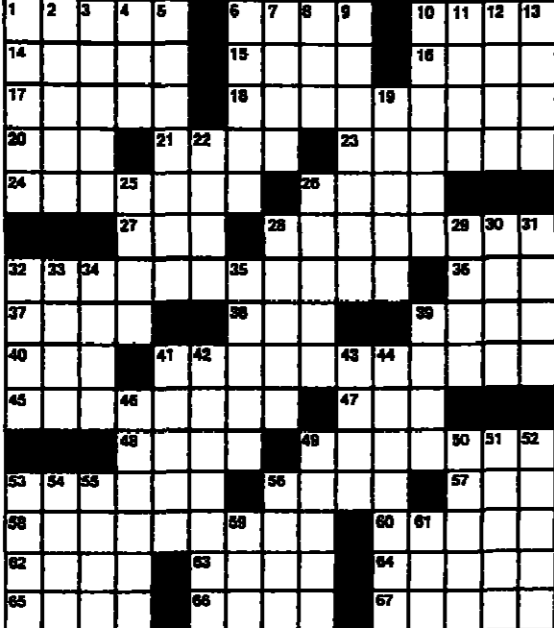
The development of furniture designed for children, painted in pastels and decorated with pictures of animals or scenes from nursery rhymes, reflected the 19th-century belief that childhood signified a condition of weakness, innocence and virtue.

Social standing was incorporated in 19th-century furniture design. Yet if the wealthy homeowner, eager to set himself apart from his domestics, could do so by furnishing his quarters with special "servants' furniture" distinguished by its plain finish, lack of ornament and cheapness, he could also find his pretensions resulting in almost comical dilemmas.

What sort of furniture for instance, should be used in the front hall? "Although people of the master's class might pass through the hall," writes Forty, "they were unlikely to linger or sit down: the only people likely to spend long enough in it to need to sit down were inferiors." The solution? "Elaborately carved chairs with uncomfortable seats."

The reader might wish question Forty's arbitrary selection of examples — the design of automobiles, for instance, is never touched upon — but, all in all, "Objects of Desire" remains a quirky and intriguing book.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.



ACROSS 1 Building craftsman... 6 Kind of V.P. Before the... Dana... 14 Gladden... 15 Ill-humored... 16 Italian wine center... 17 Stream deposits... 18 "The American Language" author... 20 Fortas or Burrows... 21 Shoe insert... 22 Brags about... 24 Figures of speech... 26 Prepare for planting... 27 Clear... 28 Godsend... 29 Creator of Bertie Wooster... 36 Kind of cross... 37 Verve... 38 Food scrap... 39 Minus... 40 Part of the Old World: Abb... 41 U.S. chain-store pioneer... 45 Puts back in good order... 47 ...de vie... 48 Tax shelters

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



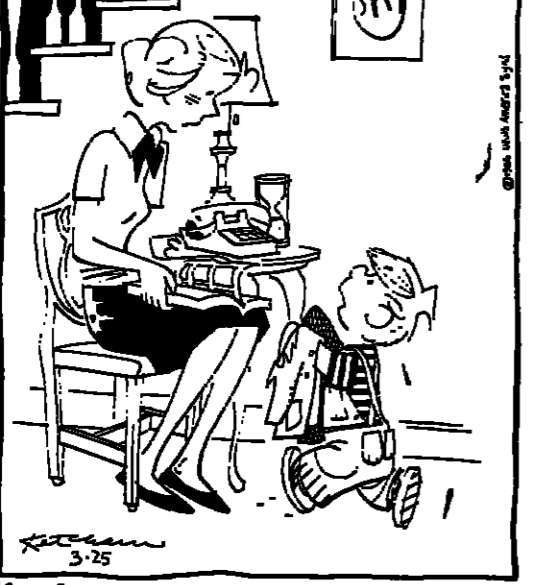
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA, and WEATHER forecasts.

World Stock Markets

Table showing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Paris, Singapore, and Tokyo.

By Robert Byrne

THE opposition to the pragmatic majority among top tournament players... The Four Pawns Attack (5 P-B4) against the King's Indian Defense, Black does not recapture with 7... PxP because 8... QxQ, RxQ; 9 P-K5 would code White a useful advantage in space in the end game.

On 8 B-Q3, the recapture with 8... Pxp would again allow 9 P-K5, with superiority for White. The old and reasonably reliable system is 8... ZxBP; 9 Q-K2, N-B3; 10 B-K3, Q-QR4, but in recent years the sophisticated 8... KN-Q2 has been preferred for yielding Black dynamic tactical play after 9 B-Q2, Nxp; 10 B-E2, B-K3.

However, Ljubojevic's remarkable idea of sacrificing a pawn on 9 Pxp; 10 BxNch; 11 Q-Q2, QxR; 12 Q-Q2 on its ear. On 12 P-K1; 13 P-K5, 14 O-O, NxB; 15 B-R3, 16 K-R4, B-B4; 18 N-R3, R-KN1; 20 P-K5/Q; 21 R-N1, B-B4; 22 B-Q5, K-R1, 23 BxN, RKN1; 24 BxP, Q-B7; 25 BxR1, QxRch; 26 B-B1, White wins.

Chess



White recovers the piece with great advantage. By means of 13... N-QB3; 14 O-O, N-Q5, Van der Wiel arranges to rescue the queen, imagination rather than stick with the sure thing — is well represented by the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubojevic.

White, Van der Wiel gave up wins outright; 23 P-Q6 would see the white pawns stamp through to the queening square. After 30... QxR, the black king was relatively safe, but Black's end game was unsatisfying.

Table with columns for Toronto, Canadian stocks, Zurich, and Tokyo, listing various stock prices and market indices.

SPORTS

Duke, Kansas Win, Completing Final 4

NEW YORK — Top-ranked Duke routed Navy, 71-30, and second-ranked Kansas fought off North Carolina State, 75-67, on Sunday to earn Final Four berths against each other Saturday in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championships.

NCAA BASKETBALL

tournament games, had no trouble with 6-foot-11 (2.16-meter) David Robinson and the rest of the Midshipmen in the East Regional championship in East Rutherford, N.J.



Navy's David Robinson scored 23 points, two of them past Billy King on the play above, but Duke won with ease, 71-30.

Cardinals Exorcising Ghost of Series Past

By Joseph Durso New York Times Service ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — If you think Whitey Herzog spent the winter cowering in a corner hampered by the memory of how his St. Louis Cardinals blew the World Series, forget it. And if you think Herzog is haunted this spring by the loss of Joaquin Andujar and those 21 victories, he wants you to forget that, too.



Rookie of the year Vince Coleman: Has he recovered?

Then, to let you know he absolutely has no trauma from the great Cardinal collapse on national television, he says: "We haven't lost a game since Oct. 27."

They lost one Oct. 27, all right. Enraged by "The Call" at first base in the ninth inning the night before, the Cardinals took an 11-0 thrashing from the Kansas City Royals with everything on the line. Then they staggered home for the winter with the memory of how they had won the National League pennant by taking the last four games but lost the World Series by dropping the last three.

Now, they are back for another shot at the big prize, and Herzog insists there are no scars. But there are questions.

Andujar, the moody one who was traded to the Oakland A's after the Series: Who will pitch the 269 innings he delivered last year and the 41 victories he totaled the last two years?

Vince Coleman, who stole 110 bases and was voted rookie of the year in the National League: Has he recovered from that runaway tarpaulin that rolled over his leg in the league playoff and forced him out of the World Series?

Ozzie Smith, the scrobalic shortstop who orchestrates the best defense in the business: Can he still make the long throw with

homer us, their starters are outstanding, but we can play defense and run. The secret is to stay close in games, and then anything can happen."

One thing Herzog does not do is stand still. He once traded 23 players in a week during the winter baseball meetings. And winning the pennant last season didn't change him: During the winter, he cleaned out the Cardinals' bench.

Cesar Cedeno, who carried the team with power when Jack Clark was injured late last season, was not signed back by the Cardinals.

The No. 1 pinch-hitter on the team, Steve Braun, left on a free agent but then signed a contract with Louisville, the top Cardinal farm team. Darrell Porter, whose skills as a catcher diminished with age, was released. The court-ball to Triple-A ball during last season, Herzog grants. "But when you stack them up against my team, position by position, I'll take my team. They can out-

Baseball player statistics for Willie McGee, Vince Coleman, Mike Heath, Clint Hurdle, and Steve Braun.

Capitals Stay Close to Flyers With a Clutch Victory



The puck floated free as Bengt Gustafsson, right, and Philadelphia defenseman Mark Howe battled to a standoff.

LANDOVER, Maryland — In an atmosphere of playoff hockey, the Washington Capitals won a game of necessity.

It was a third-period backhand shot from Bobby Gould at 2:34 of the third period that won it for Washington, snapping a six-game Flyers winning streak.

But Gould, under pressure from Doug Crossman, couldn't do anything else. And he figured he had nothing to lose by firing away at substitute goalie Chico Resch.

"If I miss, the puck goes around and comes back out," Gould said. "When I shot for the short side, it hit the post and then the back of his leg. It was kind of a lucky goal."

Cup Skiing Hangs It Up for the Year: An Unsurprising Season of Surprises

BROMONT, Quebec — As expected, Switzerland and Austria dominated 1985-86 World Cup ski racing, but unanticipated was the progress made by teams from Yugoslavia and the near collapse of the U.S. women's team.

Savjari finished 12th overall with 136 points (the most by a Canadian woman since Nancy Greene won overall titles in 1967 and 1968). Graham finished 14th in the overall standings and was third in the downhill category.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Calvin Peete cruised to a 5-stroke victory in the double-round windup of the USF&G golf tournament, shooting 66 and 68.

Peete finished Sunday with a 269 total, 19 strokes under par on the Lakewood Country Club course, and collected \$90,000. The victory made him the first double winner this season on the Professional Golfers Association tour.

PAUL MCGOWAN was second with closing rounds of 68-68 and 274 total. At 277 were Greg Ledehoff, Nick Faldo, Tom Sieckmann and Doug Tewell.

THE DOUBLE-ROUND finale was set up when Thursday's play was rained out.

BEFORE starting the final 18 holes, Peete was asked to assess the chances of anyone's overtaking him. Calmly, he replied, "Not worth a plugged nickel."

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova overpowered Hana Mandlikova 6-2, 6-0, 3-6, 6-1 to win the Virginia Slims Championships in the first women's tennis match to go more than three sets in 83 years.

THE final of the tournament is the only time the women play a three-of-five-set format. It was re-introduced in 1984, but Navratilova won in three sets that year and last year. Thus, Sunday's final was the first time the women have played a fourth set since 1901, when Elizabeth Moore defeated Myrtle McAteer in five sets in Philadelphia.

GENEVA (AP) — A Soviet figure-skating judge who gave unusually high marks to a Soviet skater faulted by other judges at the 1986 world championships has been suspended for two years from international competition by Soviet skating officials.

DIANN ROLFE, giant-slam gold medalist in the worlds, didn't score a point this cup season because of injuries. Debbie Armstrong, the Olympic giant-slam tist, was hurt early in the year after a promising start.

THEIR absences seemed to sap the strength of the remaining skiers, especially Tamara McKinney. The 1983 overall cup champion didn't finish higher than fifth and scored only 63 points (fifth American Eva Twardokens for 24th place overall).

WHILE the Americans faded, Canada and Yugoslavia flourished. Canadians finished fifth in the women's section of the Nations Cup scoring, primarily on the showings of Lisa Savjari and Laurie Graham.

AN official from the world championships said Sunday that Tatiana Danilenko gave marks of 5.9 and 5.8 to Soviet skater Alexander Fadeev in the men's free skating competition last Thursday; Fadeev fell twice, and the rest of the nine-judge panel marked him in the 5.4 to 5.6 range.

FADEV needed at least a second place in the free skating to retain the world championship, but finished fifth.

THE Cardinals' bullpen "committee," organized by Herzog to replace Bruce Sutter: They didn't blow a lead in the ninth inning all season, but can Herzog get them to do it again?

THE Mets, in fact, finished three games behind the Cardinals last year. To make sure the Cardinals don't forget about their main competition, they post clippings in their locker room that quote Manager Dave Johnson saying the Mets want to "dominate" the division, not just win it.

THE Mets have all those stars over there," Ozzie Smith says. "But that doesn't always wash, either. Some basketball teams have five stars and need five basketballs."

CLINT Hurdle, who was snatched by the Cardinals after the Mets failed to protect him this winter on their master roster of 40, says:

"You look at the New York ball club, all the names jump out at you. But winning last year made this club confident. Herzog makes eloquent about the loss of Andujar, and why perhaps it doesn't matter."

"I feel anybody who can throw strikes in this league can win with a team like us that scores runs and plays the best defense in baseball. Look, Andujar won 21 games, but he won 20 of them by Aug. 23. In his last 14 starts, he had an earned-run average of 6.90. In his last 22 starts, he had one complete game. I don't know what happened."

This year, Herzog says his starting rotation could be John Tudor, Danny Cox, Kurt Kershaw, Bob Forsch and Ricky Horton. "But I want to take a good look at Tim Lincecum, the kid we got with Mike Heath in the deal with Oakland for Andujar. And I want to take a look at Greg Mattheus, who was jumped from A-ball to Triple-A ball during last season. The Mets have a pretty solid team," Herzog grants. "But when you stack them up against my team, position by position, I'll take my team. They can out-

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Basketball and Hockey, listing various games and scores.

Table with columns for Transition, listing various sports events and results.

NCAA Tournament

Table listing NCAA Tournament regional and national games.

NHL Leaders

Table listing NHL leaders in various categories.

NBA Standings

Table listing NBA Eastern and Western Conference standings.

World Cup Skiing

Table listing World Cup Skiing results for various events.

Golf

Table listing Golf scores and winners for various tournaments.

Tennis

Table listing Tennis tournament results.

World Cup Skiing

Table listing World Cup Skiing results for various events.

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Very High Precision. Conquest VHP (for Very High Precision) is probably the world's most advanced wrist watch.

ART BUCHWALD

Testing Time for Baseball

WASHINGTON — The testing of baseball players for drugs has begun. "Well, ladies and gentlemen, this is Dan Sundergard of WFLY Radio, and we are in Florida at the baseball training camp stadium of the Doppler Snail Darters. They are exhibiting an exhibition game against the Windemere Dimples. Leading the lineup for the Snail Darters is Brian Smirk.



Art Buchwald

"Brian steps up to the plate, tips his cap, takes a practice swing and the umpire hands him a specimen bottle. "Smirk is shaking his head to indicate that he doesn't want to be tested, but the umpire vehemently insists. "Hold it, Max Buchwald. Fury, the Snail Darter manager, has just jumped out of the dugout and is having a tantrum. He is cursing and throwing his hat on the ground. The umpire is telling him to get back to the dugout. But Max is too incensed to pay any attention. "Wait a minute — Fury has grabbed the specimen bottle and has thrown it at the Windemere bench. It has broken into a thousand pieces. The umpire is now tossing Max out of the game for interfering with the testing of a baseball player when he is at bat. "Things have settled down. Smirk is back at home plate. The umpire gives him another specimen bottle. This time Brian does not flinch. He jogs behind the backstop where no one can see him and — Let's pause now for a commercial.

him. Now he is riding on their shoulders waving to the fans. "Just a second — Tap Chewing, the Windemere manager, is arguing with the umpire that Smirk's specimen was positive and not negative. The umpire has turned his back on Chewing, who seems to be threatening to take the test to the baseball commissioner on appeal. "The umpire has told everyone to get off the field so the teams can play ball. "Monarchy throws a fast-breaking ball which Smirk connects with, and there it goes over the second baseman's head — back to the wall. Brian has a triple! "The third base umpire hands Brian another specimen bottle to make sure he hasn't used any drugs while running from home plate to third. Smirk is going behind a billboard — And now it's time out for another commercial.

"Here comes Brian back to third with his specimen. The umpire is taking out his test kit. Hold it! He is looking at Smirk strangely. Now his thumb goes up in the air. Smirk is out. Smirk is out! This is the first time a major league player has ever been tested safe at home and then called out at third. "Smirk is jumping up and down on the umpire's test kit. The Doppler third base coach is throwing sand on the umpire's face. But nothing will change the umpire's mind. In baseball, test tubes don't lie. "There goes Brian walking toward the dugout. Maybe our man on the field, Simple Sempie, can have a word with him. "What happened, Brian? "It was a bad call. I was clean for the entire triple. "What was that white stuff you were sniffing when you slid into third? "That was lime from the baseline. "Do you think it was the lime that made your test positive? "Beats me. I don't even know what the test for lime is. "Do you believe the baseball commissioner has gone too far with testing baseball players? "Damn right. There is nothing wrong with testing us once. But when they test us at every base they've gone too far."

Portrait of a Playwright as an Enemy of the State

By Samuel G. Freedman New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The cottage belongs to the Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel, and although it sits in the hills near the Polish border it resembles nothing so much as a Manhattanite's country retreat. Havel built the house 16 years ago, and he has furnished it well, thanks to royalties from productions of his works abroad. In photographs taken by a recent visitor, one sees stereo components and a wood stove, embroidered tablecloths and down comforters, and a tiled hearth from which the fire throws warm light into the room. In 1968, Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia, replacing an increasingly liberal regime with one of the most repressive in Eastern Europe. For Havel, a brief bloom in his dramatic career came to an end. All his plays have been banned in Czechoslovakia since 1969, and he has been jailed several times.

The posters in the house are souvenirs from his trip to New York in early 1968, when the New York Shakespeare Festival produced his drama "The Memorandum."

The point in surveillance is not that it be secretive but that it be as blatant as possible, a constant presence.

It was the last time Havel left Czechoslovakia. There are less subtle measures of Havel's status. Across a meadow from his cottage stands a two-story chalet. It is where the police officer assigned to watch Havel lives. From time to time the policeman is visible in a window of the chalet, peering through binoculars. A grove of timber once separated the chalet and the cottage, the watcher and the watched, but it was cleared to permit greater clarity in surveillance. The point in surveillance is not that it be secretive but that it be as blatant as possible, a constant presence. "This is the world Havel has re-created in "Largo Desolato," the drama that opens Tuesday at the Public Theater, directed by Richard Foreman and starring Josef Sommer. The lead character is a philosopher and human rights activist named Leopold Kopriva. He is a man reduced by repression to fever, insomnia, writer's block and impotence, a man living on rum and vitamins and waiting for the inevitable knock on the door. His crime is "intellectual disturbance of the peace," a typically pious Havel touch. But "Largo Desolato" reminds one that what American audiences frequently mistake as absurdity in Eastern European drama — whether Havel's "Private View" or Janusz Glowacki's "Cinders," both recently produced at the Public Theater — is

a condition of life only too real for the authors. "Whatever its achievement as drama, "Largo Desolato" illuminates Havel's experience. He is one playwright quite unable to make the promotional rounds on behalf of his new play and to answer the question it begs, which is how much the tormented Kopriva reflects the author who invented him. Through the writings that Havel has smuggled into the West, the extensive file PEN has maintained on his case and the recollections of Western artists who have visited him, the bits of his life can be assembled into a mosaic, which one might call a portrait of the artist as an enemy of the state.

Havel was born May 10, 1936, in Prague. He first ran afoul of the Czechoslovak authorities in his late teens. As the son of an affluent family he was denied entrance to college. He found work as a grip in a small Prague theater and, influenced by the work of Beckett and Ionesco, began to write plays and short stories. Years later, he was permitted to attend night school,

group," recalled Tom Stoppard, who visited Havel shortly after his release. "For all these people, the feeling was not of great fear but of great excitement. It's like once you've, as it were, broken cover, there's a great sense of liberation, of not having to hide anymore. The essential thing to understand was that these people felt they were not breaking any law, that the state was breaking the law."

When Havel persisted in the human rights campaign, he was arrested again on a charge of subversion, in May 1979.

While in prison, he was allowed neither paper nor a notebook. He was permitted to write only letters about family matters to his wife, Olga.

"Prison seems to me to be totalitarianism's test tube for the future," Havel said in a 1983 interview with the French newspaper Le Monde. "It is an atmosphere aimed at systematically breaking down one's personality."

His arrest, trial and imprisonment generated widespread protest in literary and human rights circles. The American branch of the international writers' group PEN declared Havel an honorary member. Amnesty International adopted him as a "prisoner of conscience." Joseph Papp offered Havel a one-year position at the New York Shakespeare Festival if Czechoslovak authorities would release him. Havel recently told Papp that the authorities said he was free to accept the position but that he turned it down because he was afraid the government would not let him return to Czechoslovakia. That had happened when another Czechoslovak author, Pavel Kohout, was allowed to travel to Paris.

In 1983, the international pressure paid off. Word leaked to the West that Havel had developed pneumonia in prison and had been conveyed in handcuffs to a Prague hospital. A photograph of a gaunt Havel, barely recognizable, made its way to the West. Amid a chorus of protest, Czechoslovak authorities released Havel. He quickly resumed his public and private writings.

"A Private View," a collection of three plays from 1975 and 1978, played at the Public Theater in late 1983. They attested to the isolation and frustration Havel felt since his release from prison. He has been rarely caged nor free. He is occasionally arrested and detained for a few days. His mail is routinely opened. A few days before Papp and Merrill Field of the New York Shakespeare Festival visited Havel last summer, police officers searched his cottage in Hradec, confiscating such items as his copy of "Hamlet."

Papp and Merrill were detained and searched at the Prague airport a few days later, evidently to see if they were smugg-



Vaclav Havel

gling out any of Havel's writings. They were not. "Largo Desolato" had already reached New York through other channels. The situation is not without its grimly humorous contradictions. Even as the Czechoslovak government banned Havel's plays, it allowed him to collect royalties from abroad in much-desired hard currencies and spend them in special stores stocked with luxuries unavailable to ordinary Czechoslovak. Havel bought a Mercedes-Benz, which he drove to his official job, a menial post at a brewery. An American writer, who asked not to be identified, met Havel in 1984 after being alerted at a diplomatic reception that a rendezvous would be arranged that night. A driver, taking a circuitous route through Prague, delivered the American to a private apartment where Havel and a dozen other writers were waiting. After the meeting, a different driver, following a different circuitous route, returned the American writer to his hotel.

"One thing I learned," the American said, "is that these writers got no help from their neighbors. They're quite isolated. The government has been able to make them outcasts. In Warsaw, you had the sense the whole city would protect the dissidents. In Prague you felt the whole city would turn

PEOPLE

Radio Listeners Give

Leit Imelda Go Barefoot

Listeners of radio station WKLP in Davenport, Iowa, have donated more than 1,000 pairs of used shoes, from furry bedroom slippers to swim fins, for Imelda Marcos, who left behind thousands of pairs when she and her husband, Ferdinand, fled the Philippines. Gene Olson, the disc jockey who asked listeners to fill the gap in Mrs. Marcos's wardrobe, said it was a "shame" Mrs. Marcos couldn't take her shoes with her, "so we decided to start a collection for her. We wouldn't want her going barefoot." Olson said he might send the shoes to the Marcoses in Hawaii, where they have stayed since Marcos was deposed as president of the Philippines. Or, he said, he might send just a few pairs and give the rest to charity.

President Ronald Reagan won't make it after all to Harvard's 350th birthday party. The university announced that the president's heavy fall schedule would prevent his appearance. The invitation for him to speak at the four-day celebration in September had sparked dissent among faculty and students after reports that the university would give him an honorary degree. Reagan had already turned down an invitation to address Harvard's commencement in June 1981. Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government will give a public service medal this spring to the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese III — to the dismay of some professors. Dean Graham Allison said he decided on the award after recommendations by a panel of five staff members. "It sounds like a joke," said Lawrence H. Tribe, a professor at Harvard Law School. Another law school professor, Alan M. Dershowitz, called the award "an absolute disgrace." As part of the school's 50th anniversary celebration, medals will go to Meese, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger and Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

Prince Charles was driving in a state to support a newly planted tree at Highgrove, his Gloucestershire estate, when the hammer slipped, hit the index finger of his left hand and broke a bone. Buckingham Palace spokesman said, Princess Anne is on a six-day visit to Brazil.

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